

## DAILY RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1853.

RUPTURE BETWEEN TURKEY AND AUSTRIA. The next news from Europe will be exceedingly interesting, as shedding light upon the impending difficulty between Turkey and Austria. Count Leiningen, the Austrian Plenipotentiary, has submitted to the Porte the demand of his government for the cession of harbors, among the rest, amounting to the virtual abandonment by Turkey of the right of sovereignty over the provinces, bordering on Austria, and the recognition of Montenegro; and the arrogant terms proposed were indignantly rejected by the Grand Vizier of the Sultan. It appears, farther, that not only has the Austrian plenipotentiary withdrawn from Constantinople, but the whole Austrian legation has struck their flag and retired also-thus leading to an actual rupture of amicable relations. and inducing us to believe that the Austrian and Russian armies have probably invaded Turkey. There seems to be no doubt that, in this matter, Russia is using Austria as a cat'spaw, to carry out her favorite scheme of bringing the Ottoman Porte under the sway of her growing power.

Turkey, it seems, has not assumed her independent and manly attitude, without first consulting the English and French Ambassadors; and she therefore may defy the two imperial conspirators. The cunning policy of Austria and Russia was to excite a religious animosity against the Turks, by representing the Montenegrines as sufferers on account of their faith; but England and France have seen through this disguise, and should Austria and Russia persist in declaring war against the Porte, a general European war may be expected between two opposing principles.

As to the policy of the present English ministry, we may infer it from the following language of the London Morning Chronicle, which is usually regarded as entitled to speak

"by authority:" It is said that the imperial (Austrian) plenipotentiosry, after claiming in vain the protectorate of the Christian subjects of the Ports, the recognition of the independence of Montepagra and liberty to Austrian authorise and independence of Montenegro, and liberty for Austrian subjects to trade in the Ottoman dominions, has demanded his passports and left Constantinople; and this report is borne out by the previous proceedings of the Emperor's ministers. It is notorious that, ever since the Hungarian insurrection, there has been but little friendship between Constantinople and Vienna; and it is not surprising that the domestic difficulties of Turkey have been seized as an occasion for a display of Aus trian animosity. From the day when Kossuth and his col-leagues found safety under the protection of the Crescent, the absolutist governments have evinced a marked hostility towards Turkey; and both Austria and Russia have used the late disturbances in the Sultan's dominious to seiz tages at the expense of their neighbors-to extend their ler-

ritories and political influence. The present state of the castern question is sufficiently me-acing. We know that both Austria and Russia insist on unreasonable concessions on the part of Turkey, and we als know that each of those governments contains a powerful army on the frontiers of the country which they hope to weaken or to appropriate. But, in spite of these demonstra-tions, we are unwilling to believe that the crisis will lead to dangerous consequences. The great powers will not permit Austria to settle the Turkish difficulty. Her military demonstrations may evince her cupidity, but they will not be of any real weight in determining the question, however dangerous they may uppear to the ministers of the Sultan. Under the existing balance of power and territory, it must be an object of the first importance with Europe generally to maintain and the best mode of the integrity of the Ottoman empire; carrying out that policy is to use every effort for the amelio ration of the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey.— If that object he zealously prosecuted by the combined agency of the European powers, nothing more will be heard of the protectorates which the Roman Catholic States claim to exercise. It is certainly not the interest of Austria to quarrel with her neighbors, whilst the entire continent is concerned in maintaining the integrity of Turkey, so long as this can be accomplished without retarding the progress the nations subjected to the Ottoman dominion.

AN UNJUST COMPLAINT.

The Whig press is in the habit of abusing the last Con gress for doing too little. Now, while the people have right to blame Congress for their slovenly way of doing business, and voting away the public money in the last stage of the session, without due deliberation, the last complaint they will make is that it do! too little. The Newark Adver tiset sava:

at enterprise illustrates, we believe, the la neasure, no encouragement of foreign commerce nor dometic industry, no great thoroughfure to lock together the dis tant portions of our extensive country; and no improvement quietly voting away immense sums of money, without say

We agree with the New York Evening Post, that, with the exception of the silent voting away of money, all that is here alledged is strongly ent gi-tic. A legislative body which does nothing, at least do subself great credit. It is your busy, meddling, officious legislature that produces to much evil; but so long as it sits still, sucking its paws, like a bear in winter, it is just as harmless as that pattern animillions, besides squandering away immense tracts of the public lands. Honor to it, say we, for its do-nothingism.

## APPORTIONMENT BILL.

This bill is made the order of the day in the Senate for to-day. The following are the only amendments proposed

1st. Strike out Campbell in the fourth district, and invert Buckingham and Fluvanna; strike out Fluvanna and Buckingham in the sixth, and insert Campbell.

2d. Strike out Charles City from the second district and

## WHITE'S OPERA TROUPE.

"This recently organized company of "Ethiopean Minstrel's" are nightly giving their entertainments at Shutte's Hall, corner of fitth and Broad streets, and it is but giving reputation. The Hall in which they at present perform is not well adapted for exhibitions of the kind, but on Thurslovers of "Mirth, Music and Song," should patronize them."

The above has been handed to us by a gentleman present at one of their concerts, upon whose ability to judge correctly in such matters we rely, and therefore, of ourselves, will but

ted Dr. Beste's new Panorama and Diorama of the Creation and Deluge. As a work of art, grand in its effect, and moral in its teachings, it is said to be a noble painting, and has secured the high admiration of the best judges in the coun-

PRINTERS' AND PUBLISHERS' attention is called

There was no mail yesterday afternoon, North of Wash

Robert B. Campbell of Texas, Commissioner to run Mex-

ican Boundary; James L. Long, Receiver at Chicago; N. G. Dale, Receiver at Edwardsville, Illinois; George E. Hand, District Attorney, Michigan; Baldwin, Collector at Key West; Fernando Moreno, Marshall for Florida; George S. Hawkins, Collector at Apalachicola.
Thomas Hayes, Attorney for Illinois; Robert J. Chaster,

Marshall of Western District of Tenneseee. There was a large number of additional nominations. The nomination of Jack Hayes, as Surveyor General of California, will go

PLANK ROAD MEETING IN LUNENBURG. At a meeting of the citizens of Lunenburg, on the 12th day of March, at Columbian Grove, (convened by public notice) for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the Lunenburg Plank Road.

On motion, Joel M. Ragsdale was called to the chair, and W. H. Stokes appointed Secretary.
The meeting was addressed by Col. Geo. W. Bolling, and David H. and Thes Branch of the city of Petersburg, in

taken, sufficient to secure the State subscription on said im-On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the South Side Democrat, Intelligencer and Richmond Enquirer, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOEL M. RAGSDALE, Ch'n.

AND STAFFORD, In the House of Delegates, on the 23d of February, 1853, upon the Bill providing for the removal of Free Negroes

and Mulattoes from the Communicath. Mr. BROWN sold-The magnitude and importance of the subject under consideration must plead his excuse for tres-passing upon the time and attention of the House. The question involved in the bill, under consideration, was one of trainount importance to the constituency he had the honor or represent upon that floor. He was impelled, therefore, by a sense of duty, to claim the indulgence of members whilst he submitted, briefly as practicable, his views as to the policy, to be pursued in reference to a question like this. ed one so vitally affecting, not only the best interests of the care at large, but of that constituency whose immediate operagentative he was in that brauch of the Legislature.

He could not but regard this as certainly the most impor-nt subject which had yet occupied the attention of this General Assembly. It was one in which every true son of Virginia had a deep and abiding interest; and was fraught and consequences, at once vast and momentous. Our attention is invoked to the consideration of these measures, medial in themselves, and which contemplate the removal rom our midst, of a class of our population fittingly dr cribed as "a cancerous cvil" - a moral leprosy - under which the Commonwealth was then laboring; and for the cradicaon of which they were then called upon to carefully con sult the legislative pharmacopia, and to seek to apply the surest and most effective remedy which the disease demand-

We were called upon, by every consideration of public po-

hey, to devise the best means of removing, beyond the limits of the State, a class more degraded and utterly worthless than ever before afflicted any community.

It is, sir, the free negroes in Virginia that crowds your court houses with felons; people your jails with convicts, and make your State penitentiary a perfect lazar house for their reception and confinement. They are the pest of society, their lawless lives and reckless characters extend the dark catalogue of crime, wherever they are found, throughout the State. In daily intercourse with our slaves, their presence among us is baneful in the extreme - rendering them. discoursed with their conditions them discontented with their condition,-by contrasting their own freedom from the salutary restraints of a master, they militate against the happiness of the slave by their pestilential influence, and thus disturb the tranquility of society. Degraded below the white man in tranquility of society. Degrated below the white than in position, they form the connecting link believen him and the slave. Wanting often in sagacity, they easily become the dupe of the unscrupulous and the designing. Without sufficient forecast, they are open to the insidious designs of reckless fanaticism, and thus become a means for the promotion often of its most diabolical purpose. Hence it is they are found among us sometimes the efficient, yet secret emissaries of Northern abolitionism, poisoning the mind of the slave, as well by precept as example; inciting him, by unballowed council, to insubordination, and rebellion; sedu-cing him, it possible, from allegiance to his master, and instilling, as far as practicable, into his mind false and fallactious notions of liberty and equality, wholly imcompati-ble with the relations of master and slave. Thus they are rendered fit instruments for sapping the very foundation of our peace and happiness, and of subverting every principle of well regulated State government; and especially where, as in ours, the absolute rights of property in the slave is recognized by our Constitution and sanctioned by our laws, but thoroughly settled and heartily approved by an enlight whed public sentiment.

As we are all aware, sir, many schemes have been devised

As we are an aware, sir, many schemes have been earlied -many plans proposed—to remove from our borders the tree negro population; but, as yet, none of these have proved adequate to the accomplishment of this much desired purpose. Measures have been enacted from time to time, but they were merely remedial, and have been found, by exerience, wholly ineffectual. It has been seen that it were utterly useless to require them to give security to be of good behavior; or, upon failure, to leave the commonwealth. Failing in this, money has been appropriated from the State treasury to defray their expenses—of such as wish to go—to their own sunny Africa. They have been lured thither by bright visions of tropical beauty—by a soil rich in the linxminute own sunny Africa. They have been inred thinder ory
bright visions of tropical beauty—by a soil rich in the linxmodes of redress, for cruel and improper, or unusual treatmodes of redress, for cruel and improper and treatmodes of redress or cruel and improper and treatmodes of redress or cruel and treatmodes of redress or cruel and treatmodes of productions might well tempt their industry or their cupidity, (but instortunately they possess neither,) and wher they might uninterruptedly enjoy the "largest liberty," sur-rounded by such associations as ever cling around one's na-tive land—and the blessings of rational freedom. But all in vain! They were dead to every sense of the mappreciable blessings which were so granutously offered them; -their meensibiles in this is only equalled by their stolidity and want of thoral sense; their instincts never rise into reflection, toor are they dignified by prudence. Their history its; as well in the past as in the present.

teeling, but free to participate in the offices of State, to the improvement of their understandings, and to enjoy all the olessings of free government, and that republican equality which we estern absolutely essential to individual happiness and national prosperity and greatness. Yet, this, too, has proven maximing. Here they remain, stolid and tholiferent to the revolutions of government, or the progress of events—destinate of appreciation. Philanthropy and Christianity have planted them a colony patrictism and philantropy of former legislation have ex-tended to them, for the amelioration of their condition, they stand as impassable as the Spnynx; manifestly preferring to remain among us, degraded as they are, and obtain a pre-carlous sub-stence by pilfering from the whites, rather than

aumane benefactors with basest ingratitude; or repays the of generous philanthropy with cold negect and care their permay ste recorded in the reconnection of every member present. Faithless, treacherous and decentful, they are knaves by procession, dishonest in principle, malignant at heart; with lew, if any, virtuous tendencies, they are found in almost every community impotent for good and powerful only for evil; they are the pest of society and a bitter curse to the State. In vain, does the hand of philanthropy point to the land of their nativity. Sink in dear distribution, intelligence and religion; whose beingn intheir condition, and sink yearly, deeper and deeper in that slough, in which they are precipitated by their deplorable ignorance and unpardonable idleness. They are, as all will admit, atterly destitute of prudence and forecast; they provide nothing for the morrow; and hence, they are pestiferously afflicted. It will be observed, that he had and then het sarely to be found, who constituted an exception to the remark; but they were notable exceptions, and amusual examples of that well ascertained exception which is found to exist to every general rule. Let us look at them in another aspect. The reports of the Colonization Society show the metancholy fact that, within the last 34 years, but about 7,000 of this class of people have removed from the

about 7,000 of this class of people have removed from the whole Unit. States to Liberia. This fact best illustrates how devotedly they are wedded to the life of indolence and case, which they ingloriously lead in this country.

What there, is, is to be done? Are we still to labor under this unimitigated evil? Are we to permit this hideous excrescence upon the body politic to gangrene, without applying some remedy—some political cautery—to eradicate the evil? We must act, and at once! This is no time, six for We must act, and at once! This is no time, sir, for

Prompt, energetic, active and efficient measures are re quired to meet the emergency and remove the evil. That object, he thought, would be effected by the passage of the all he had the fronce to submit, for the consideration of this louse. That bill is plain and simple in its provisions; just, ensonable and merciful in its operations upon the class bught to be removed. It gives them the benefit of their the direction of competent persons - selected with reference to their fitness and competency - who are to see that their arnings, for this purpose, are not misapplied, and the profocts of their lator are not foolishly, tilly equandered. And, when the epicodacts amount to a sum sufficient for the purose, it is provided they shall be appropriated to send pose, it is provided they shall be appropriated to sending them to laborto, and in furnishing them sub-istence for a his seat time, after they shall have arrived there. It is, to a certain extent, occretive in its character; but, in the end, longuage in and Manufactur its results. It composes them to be hired out by overseers to time and passed. or relusal to accept the terms proposed, do we threaten them

the committee, win the scheme of the bill which he had the honor to submit to the consideration of the House. The committee propose by their bill, to tax the white population of the State—already ground down by onerous and oppressive taxation—to effect the removal of this crying evil; whilst sive taxation—to effect the removal of this crying evil; whilst his, proposes to make the evil remove itself.

The substitute proposes to add still more to the burdens now already borne by the oppressed tox-payers of the State. Whilst the class sought to be benefitted, are spending their NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Washington, March 16—The following are among the at Boston; Henry Crocker, Appraiser at Boston; Jacob Coster, Postmaster at Concord, New Hampshire; M. A. Osborn, Collector at New Haven; George A. Smith, Collecter at Vienna, Maryland.

Robert B. Concord New Hampshire; M. A. Osborn, Collector at New Haven; George A. Smith, Collecter at Vienna, Maryland. naused treasury, without drawing one cent from the peak more readily attain, without drawing one cent from the peak ets of the white tax payers of the State? He felt assured

if members would heed his warning, that the people of the State, would not submit to such unjust appression. Delay, sir, in acting upon this question was dangerous.—

widening. Their baleful effects at blighting and withering all that come within their pernecous influence. The census of 1850 shows that, at that time, there were 54 333 tree negroes in the State—showing, also, an increase since 1840 of about 5,500, or a much larger per cent than the increase of the white, or even of the slave population.— And, from the statistics before him, he had no doubt but that the free negro population would increase, in a much

through times of great sectional excitement-growing out the territy of the insulation of slavery; a sectional antagonism which are the territy of the insulation of slavery; a sectional antagonism which are the territy of the insulation of slavery; a sectional antagonism which are the territy of the insulation of slavery; a sectional antagonism which are the territy of the territ of the insolation of slavery; a section a antagonism which endangered the very existence of the splendid superstructure of our liberoits, bequeathed to us by the fathers of the Republic. It was a crisis, sir, which threatened the perpetuity of our glorious Union. But the storm has passed. The bright sunshing of peace has succeeded. The political attributed by the storm has passed. The bright sunshing of peace has succeeded. The political attributed by the storm has passed at the letter of Mr. Everett as expressing true.

That M. Everett and Mr. Faimore considered such frequency in the advertisement of friend Crutch-upon the would leave Mr. Clayton's views upon the Monroe deciring to be answered such frequency in the succession of the succession of the splendid superstructure to be answered such frequency in the succession of the mosphere has been purified; and the deep foundations of our free institutions have been laid deeper and broader in the age, and as condemning the whole course of Mr. Clay.

affections of a generous, a free, and a patriotic people. We may, perhaps, have a recurrence of this excitement; but he trusted no such erisis might again arise. There was nan vision which could penetrate the veil of the far off, hidden future.

A REBUFF.—A worthy man in this great metropolis recently visited a "medium" to witness the wonders of spiritual rappings. He had lived twelve years with a notorlous shrew, who at last died, soon after which bemarited a young woman of comely person and pleasant disposition. On in quiring if any spirits were present he specially a special property of the present the present the special property of the present the would find these miscreats doing battle against us. At once treaty was judiciously withheld, and considered England quiring if any spirits were present, ne was answered by rapps in the affirmative. "Who?" "The spirit of Melinds, your deceased wife." "Ah!" exclaimed he, with a gesture of alarm; but, recovering himself, he kindly inquired, "Are you satisfied with your condition?—are you harpy?"—
"Perfectly so," replied the spirit. "So am I," gruffly exclaimed the ungailant inquirer, as he turned upon his heel and walked off.—Boston Journal.

No. 16. Pearl Street.

Who?" "The spirit of Melinds, into the seasures and apply the seasassin's dag-incendiary torch to our homes, or plurge the assassin's dag-incendiary torch t

were temple of feeding! Fore-It cannot be concealed or denied that a deadly and almost implacable hostility exists against our institutions in a sec-tor of this confeder by. Fomentot and kept alive, as it is, by designing domain eggs and fanatical leaders, in whose councils "malness rules the hour;" and where, from their known virulence, it cannot be reasonably expected that tem-

perance, prudence and right reason or justice shall prevail.

If we know not when or where the blow may fall, it surely If we know not when or where the blow may fall, it surely behoves us to remove, at once, traitors and enemies, wheth-er covert or open, from our camp! Society possesses, and should ever exercise, the right of protecting its members from the ravages of the ruthless felon. Has it not the right to ourge itself of a class so infinical as this to its interests and purge itself of a class so immeat as this to its interests and dangerous to its existence? As none will deny this right, so none should question its expediency! The most powerful element, unquestionably, for the preservation of the Union is found in the existence of slavery in the South. This influence is attrested to some extent, if not paralyzed by permiting these free negroes to remain in the very heart of slaveting these free negroes to remain in the very heart of slave-abilities. Public sentiment is alive to the importance of prompt and efficient action upon this subject, and this General Assembly will disappoint the just expectations of the people of the State, taless it device some measures to remove his great crying evil from our midst.

The provision of the bill, which he had offered for the con-

sideration of the House, proposes to hire out all the free-ne-gross between the ages of 10 and 50 years. And, he estimaof the number between those ages, at upwards of 35,000 who will each hire at an average price of, may \$50 per annum; which will amount annually to the aggregate sum of \$1,750,000, or which \$500,000, if appropriated to their removal to Liberia, and, allowing \$100 to their support for a reasonable time after their arrival there—for the passage of each individual, and to maintain each one for six months, after his arrival thither, will remove six thousand the first year, and ratably thereafter a proportionate number. According to the scheme of the bill which met his approbation, the neans raised, as proposed, would be sufficient to remove the year, after deducting for these expenditures, which, at the expiration of 15 years, is to be divided among those over 50 expiration of 15 years, is to be divided among those over 50 years of age, who should chance to be found remaining 10 Virginia, and those who had previously emigrated to Liberia. The above sams will, of course, be reduced in the ratio with the number of free-negroes removed from the Comwith the number of free-negroes removed from the Com-monwealth, or ratably as their number is diminished. A fur-ther sum, will, of course arise from the sale and hire of those who may remain here. Thus it is, sir; and if the pro-visions of the bill to which he invoked the calm considera-tion of the House, be adopted, and fairly carried out, it will, in a comparatively short period, remove this radical evil, and

as all know, unable to pay into the Treasury even the small mposed. The substitute is not coercive in its provisions— t does not compet them to remove; and, consequently, will effect nothing valuable, whilst his own bill provides that all who are found in Virginia at the end of fifteen years shall be sold into slavery, and the proceeds of their sales applied in the same way as the proceeds of their hire.

In framing the bill whose adoption he advocated, every care had been taken to conform it strictly to every dictate of humanity. Families are not thereby to be separated; the young, the aged, the sick and the infirm are to be supported and kindly cared for, and their confort duly regarded. Every possible restriction is incorporated in it, necessary to atfaithful and strict administration of the funds arising under its provisions; and, besides, the free negroes have all the nis duties with a terrorless determination to surmount all their protection, if necessary - under our laws.

Having, thus, Mr. Speaker, briefly as possible, explained the provisions of the bill, which he (Mr. B.) had the honor submit, and having contrasted its provisions with those of the substitute submitted by the committee, he had endea or the Sabshitz should trespass but for a few moments longer upon the patient indugence of the House. As yet, he was free to confess, he had heard no convincing reason - no

others in behalf of so mischievous a class of our population. He claimed for the bill he had advocated, that, if adotped, it would ultimately greatly benefit that class of people among us, whom it was sought to benefit and improve by its humans provisions. Pass that go hence to possess and enjoy the inestinable blessings of treedom so gratuitously offered them.

Destitute of energy and insensible to intellectual culture, and advancement, and which they can never possibly enjoy Destitute of energy and insensible to intellectual culture, and advancement, and which they can never possibly enjoy whenever attempts have been made here to improve their here. Reject the substitute and pass the bill, and you will moral condition, they have almost invariably presented that extend the horizon for philanthropic and missionary exer-thomaly in homan nature which rewards the toil of their tions in Africa, among their own ill-starred, benighted people. We will then return them with enlarged and improved ideas, with an extended and more comprehensive appreciation and vicious. Lasenside, generally, to virtue or religion, they are resentful and malicious. Their baseness is written upon the history of their every day transactions, and instances of These, and all these, will form a nucleus on the Western

> LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1853.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Deronest of the Methodis

Church. ceived, and the bills transmitted therewith, read and referred. The various standing committees reported a large number

Mr. Stovall proposed a resolution requiring the Senate to meet on and after Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., which was amcoded, on motion of Mr. Shepper, by adding and that on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays a recess would be taken from 2 till 4 o'clock, P. M., and, as amended, agreed

To increase the capital stock of the Logan, Raleigh and Monroe Turnpike Company. Ayes 31, n.es 6.

COMMISSIONERS BILLS. Mr. CATLETT called for the order of the day—the bill con-cerning Commissioners and Collectors of the Revenue. On motion of Mr. Thomas, it was laid on the table, and made the order of the day for to-morrow, (Thursday) half past 11

The bill requiring an oath to be taken and bond to be given before a liceuse or certificate shall be granted to retail ardent spirits, created a long and spirited discussion.

Mr. Sherrer proposed an amendment thereto.

On motion of Mr. Regen, the bill and amendment was

mitted to the Committee for Courts of Justice. On motion of Mr. Mason, the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Prayer by the Rev. John Early.
STEPREN O. SOUTHALL, the delegate elected from the county of Prince Edward to supply the vacancy occasioned

Northwestern Rail and, was read a third tune and passed.

An engressed bill concerning sales by officers, of goods ad charrels, was read a third time and passed. and chatters, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Smithtown Turnpike Company, was taken up, a ryder offered, and the bill and ryder were read a third time and passed—ayes 78, noce 22.

A Senate bill to authorise the extension of the Boydton

and Petersburg Plank Road, was read a third time and pass-ed-ayes 77, noes 24.

A bill authorising the construction of a plank or timber

road from the Richmond and Danville Railroad to Lewiston, was read a third time and passed—ayes 82, noes 24. A Senate bill providing for the payment of the interest up

cial order of the day, was taken up read a third time After the transaction of some other unimportant busine

metion the flouse adjourned until this evening at half

A resolution was ollered in regard to the election of offi-cers for the Senate, which was considered, and on motion of

Mr. Douglas spake on the subject.
Mr. Douglas said he would held Mr. Clayton responsible

the letter of Mr. Everett, Secretary of State, relating great incentives for strict application to his heavy duties: to Cuba, assistined him in the assertion that no treaty stipulation expenses, as all are aware, lations can be made to prevent the U. States from extending hold, while sources to the chivatrons, lations can be made to prevent the U. States from extending hold, while sources to the chivatrons.

nortal. The trenty of Mr. Clayton and Bulwer did not roup the British rights in Central America. Mr. Clayton's olicy was European and partook of countries that were on

by a crowded and brilliant audience. He was frequently apted not withstanding the attempt to keep order. Mr. Butler replied to Mr. Douglas. He thought the Hise

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, JAMES C. DOBBIN-NAVAL REFORM.

We have so freepently heard the question. "Who is Jas. C. Dobbin I's propounded by the carrier, because the gen-

leman whose bande nearly this arricle has been selected

as one of Gen. Pierce's cabinet, in the espacity of Secretary of the Navy, that we feel disposed to answer the interesting nery as far as in ourpower lies.

But, before commencing a task pleasing to us because the ubject of it is eminently descriving, we beg to remind our eaders that true genius and great ability do not always dis-lay themselves in ostentation. On the contrary, ment and profundity are ever joth to acquire notoriety or position, save by a call from proper sources. Eloquence is the language of nature, and power of mind cannot be nequired in the schools, so it does not necessarily follow that the most thorough scholar will make the wisest sage or most sagacions statesman. It is a fact generally conceded, too, the Where angels tear to tread,"

and the career of James C. Dobnin, had he unwisely chosen the example of the former, would have been brilliant in the modern acceptation of the term; for what do we now see? Why, impudence and vanity constituting hugeness of intelect-presumption is mistaken for depth of thought and pentration - and rectlessness has come to be regarded as britliancy of conception, in the popular estimation; and, from such causes, then of real mind are selfour found in the road to preferment. There is, however, one redecining consola-tion for the truly great—the men who thus spring into exis-tence are of wood, and always, sooner or later, fall victims to the devouring elements which are kindled by their into the devouring elements which are kindled by their in-satiate thirst for power and place.

Right glad are we, that James C. Dossin, even at an ear-ly age, had sofficient foresight to see that those who rise by the passions, instead of a steady increase of the people's affec-

tions, must be philosophers enough to submit to a fall from the same sources which elsysted—with only this important ifferencemen so indebted for their progression will be plungwhole free-negro population from our midsts within the space of nine years. According to the statistics tables between him-from which he had made his calculations—the expenditure of the amount proposed for the removal of those engrating, and for the subsistence of those remaining here, there will remain a fund of \$550,000 for the first year, after deducting for these expenditures, which, at the explication of 15 years, is to be divided among those over 50 years of age, who should chance to be found remaining in dare affirm that he who is prudent is great, for prudence and discretion are wisdom and valor, and without these, the pilot of the ship of State would run his vessel, freighted wit the hopes of millions, into sudden and certain ruin. In his search after knowledge, he was governed by a motto which makes statesmen and gives success to the scholar, "labor ipse voluplas;" achievement followed effort, and gra-dually he became a scholar and lawyer—a profound thinker and able reasoner sugactous politician and masterly ora-tor; and is destined, when his capacities are called into ucm, and his experience extended, to become one of the first whilst, by the substitute submitted by the committee-as has been before urged-it is proposed to accomplish the same purpose entirely at the expense of the white populasame purpose entirely at the expense of the white population.

It is true, the substitute proposes that a capitation; tax be imposed upon each free black of a certain age but the experience of the past has proven that nothing can be derived from that source. These miserable paupers are, as all know, unable to pay into the Treasury even the small deny his tatents of a rare order. With somewhat more of experience, he is destined to eclipse all those pigmes who revel in the delusive consolutions of assumed ship—men who, in truth, are mere poppingays, indissolubly associated with the political lazaroni. To such as these, Mr Dobbin is not allied-he has tisen, not in a moment, but "pedententim et gradatim," for statesmanship is not attaina-ble by any man "per saltum." Gradually ascending the ladder of tame, in lesser stations, he has been called from them to test his skul in a national capacity, where his energy and discrimination will be largely drawn on, and where much labor would be required, if he would be successful. Having ain a proper discharge of duties by the overseers, and by a filled places of honor in the good old North State, and understanding fully the demands of the Navy, he will enter on opposing elements. He is eminently qualified for its duties, and will give the country a brilliant administration, if he will be watchful, always keeping in view the fact that success follows investigation-"Nullum numen abest si sit pru

As to the school of politicians, to which Mr. Dosus be As for the sensor of pointerians, to which Air. Donars be-longs, we have a word. In all doctrinal matters, he adheres to Jeffersonian teachings, and while he would do nothing topeo-pard the safety, and perpetuity, and harmony of that confede-racy, which gives to its people the largest liberty, and most tonger upon was free to confess, he had heard no convincing reason—no was free to confess, he had heard no convincing reason—no had been described argument—why he should give a preference to the substitute over the bill of which he was the humble patron; faith, or separate principle, as just, or sanctioned by the faith, or separate principle, as just, or sanctioned by the compact that comments the Union of the States, which might compact that can are acknowledgement of the right of regarded as an acknowledgement of the right any one section, through a fanatical majority, to control the any one section, inrough a faintified majority, to control the domestic policy of another portion of the Union. Despising fanaticism and multification, whether existing in his own peculiar section or elsewhere, he belongs to the noble organization of which Daxier. S. Dickinson is a bright particular table. ticular light, and standing thus, demands that, while disteether light, and standing thus, demands that, which as countenancing a rupture of the fies and association, which unite us with books of stret, equal privileges must be accorded to every State in the Union. Here he stands, has ever flood, and will continue to stand, resolved, if he fail, to fall at the base of the Constitution. Of course, he is of posed to an increase of Executive patronage, regarding it as dangerous in the extreme. He is a sub-Treasury man-indeed, on all similar issues stands on true Democratic ground -but, best of all, is progressive, yet does not coincide with those who are engaged in the race for plunder. Unlike such demagegues, Mr. Donarn does not grasp at idealities—product, and especially will be fill, with rare effect, the chief office of and especially will be fill, with rare effect, the chief office of that had been defined and especially will be fill. the Navy Department. It is universally conceded that that branch of the national defence has degenerated into complete and beautiful usefulness. We are happy to annuance that President Pierco has called one to this Secretaryship not be so, none can doubt, when it is remainder swiss and Combard than block Barrees of that our metchant marine vessels are dancing on Masta Lawa and Combard Bands and Cods. have said, when the commerce of America is a wild is creasing to an extent heretaine scarcely dreamed of by the wise democratic rule, with all the facilities of the age, for French English an expeditious communication, we may reasonably predict it will be doubled; and it is no less the interest than the duty of this government to provide amply for its protection, unless precautionary measures are deemed imprudent; for block up the avenues and channels of trade, and bankruptey will follow as a consequence. The wise and sagacious advice of Warnington had been dead many years since, it judgment was passed on it because of neglect, and yet we dare defend it as containing more mind and prudence, wisdom and truth, than some of our statesmen give the Republic in a whole life time. We have reference to the sound deciration, that it is true and wise policy in a tions to prepare for evils and the property of the pr self against danger. Yet, rather does be provide against the fury of the storm, and then follows repose. Such should be the course of all governments, and such will be

increase and improvement of the U. States Navy, are pre-sented in such forcible characters as to dely us in the effort to avoid them. Look at the condition of the civilized world —revolution and change are parts of the history of this age. Our own foreign relations are in a state of confusion and doubt. We have already many delicate and intricate issues with foreign powers, which must be early adjusted. Recent thating in the U. States Somate suffice to illustrate the in-

Mr. Douglas said he would held Mr. Clayton responsible upon our neloved country, and we had it as one of the most important events which has occurred for a half century - struction of a canal across the Isthmus. He avowed that

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Warwick county, held at the Court-house of said county on Thursday 10th inst., William Crafford, Esq., was called to the Chuir, and Capt. Dan'l P. Jones, appointed Secretary. The Chairman, in a short, brief and comprehensive man

The Chairman, in a snort, or each comprehensive man-ner, explained the object of the meeting, which was design-ed to appoint delegates from this county to meet and confer with the delegates which may be sent from our sister coun-ties, Elizabeth City, York and the city of Williamsburg, to meet on the 26 inst. at Yorktown, to nominate a suitable candidate to represent these counties in the next House of liam Crafford, D. P. Jones and John Patrick were appoint and delegates to said Convention.

For the Enquirer.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY. At a Democratic meeting, held agreeably to notice, at nesterfield C. H., on Monday, the 14th of March -On no tron of James H. Gox, Esq., Capt. P. Gannon was alled to the chair, and William Ambers appointed Scoretarv.

Mr. A. E. Cogbill explained the object of the meeting, fter some discussion between Col. W. W. Hancock and Mr. L. E. Cogbill, it was Resolved, That the chairman of the meeting be authorized

Resolved. That the charman of the theetalg of appoint specially five delegates from each magisterial district of this county, to attend as delegates, a convention to be held at Powhatan Court House, at the next court, to sect a condidate for the Senate from this district; and that my other Democrats from the county, present on the occa-The chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Dist. I - W. P. Winfree, W. A. Cocke, G. W. Cole, S. B.

French and Benj. Hatcher.
10st. 2-C. W. Friend, J. S. Peers, R. H. Watkins, W. F. lilt and Bent, Lundie. Dist. 3 - A. E. Cogbill, N. Gregory, M. M. Robertson, J. Hobbs and P. A. Chalkley.
D.-t. 4-H. Hancock, J. H. Moody, W. H. Hancock, W. E. Spears and D. B. Hancock. Dist. 5-J. H. Cox, W. W. Hancock, W. R. Wood, R. N.

Inwestt and A. H. Branch. Dist. 6-J. B. Jones, J. C. Howlitt, D. H. Flournoy, J. Clarke and Andrew Tucker. On motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the legation. On motion of A. E. Cogbill, Esq., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That, whilst we do not intend to instruct or reasonal our delegation, yet we would recommend to the fa-orable consideration of the convention, the name of Major Jones, as a gentleman eminently qualified to represent this Destrict in the Senate of Virginia

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were directed a be sent to the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner for pubication, and that the South Side Democrat be requested to

And then, upon motion, the meeting adjourned. P. GANNON,

WM. AMBERS, Secretary.

MRS. FORREST -This lady has recently been playing successful engagement at the Albany (N. Y.) Museuma successful engagement at the Addamy (v. 1.) arasamin-A levy envenings since, on the occasion of her benefit, she was enthusia-tically called for, and being led before the cur-tain, by Mr. Canoll, made the following neat and appropri-ate speech, which was received with prolonged appliance: Ladies and Gentlemen - In obeying your kind summons this using, I cannot retrain from expressing my gratitude for flattering recently. the flattering reception you have given me-my first profes-sonal visit to this, the capitol of the State, of which I claim he honor to be an adopted citizen. Let me likewise, thank you for the kindness and approbation you have bestowed upin my humble efforts in my new vocation-a vocation I ave adopted, not from vanity, nor from a desire for notoriety, as some here asserted, but from the necessity I have been under for the past year, of laboring to earn for myself and younger sister, our daily bread. I can scarcely say then, how valuable to me is the support and approval of the public. But, if unremitting exertions can obtain for me a continuance of your favor, no efforts shall be wanting on my

Digo, on Priday, 11th March, at his father's residence, in North emplon County, (of scarlet fever) PHILIP AYLETT only sen of Philip A and Georgiana Fitzbugh, aged three years, one month and

Kilve days. Richmond and Nortolk papers please copy. Richmond and Nortolk papers please coly.

Data, at the re-idence of his father, in the county of Powhatan, on the 20 mat, at a out one o'clock, A. M., of commission, Mr. WH. LIAM C. NASH, son of Judge Ino. W. Nash. He had but recently commenced the practice of the law, and with the mort flattering properties himsers of fortune. He possessed a clear head, and a kind henti-wis theral and pust generous and chival roat, modest and affable, social and couldid, and was a young man of very marked clearacter and acknowledged talents. His afflicted relations and a large group of mountaint friends, emetriced his grave and pust, from the law, sad tribute of an after formate "asings."

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF RICHMOND, MARCH 17, 1853. ARRIVED. Sehr Juliette, Baker, Bost

SAILED, Barque Jno. G. Colly, Kippen, Rio Janiero. Sehr Frances, Sears, Boston, Schr Isaac Acorn, Gregly, Boston Schr Henrico, Tutde, New York. Schr Flavnia, Bearce, Salem. Schr Mary Wellis, Travis, Baltimore, Schr Ocean, Mitchel, Baltimore.

L-2 THE ATHENEUM. The Rev Dr. Bank will be at so clock precisely. Terms of admission as to Titl: COMMITTER ON THE ATHER ELM.

SPRING GOODS. E have post received per Scarner Roanoke City at Richmond, &c., our entire supply of new Spring Goods, comprising every varies a in our line, and at innovally low prices, to which we natio the autonium of our friends, both the low, and country. Among them we examine the following: By h Brocale and hered Silks, colored and black

Plan back, Tutten, Growth Blane and Mirselling do Plan back, Tutten, Growth Blane and Mirselling do Plant, Striped Chargeable, Folaried and Watered do Black, Broche Bengalin, Challes, and Challes Backe. Black B inharms, Mohair Lustres and Grenadines finit Linen, Shoether, Linen Cambrie, Pillow Case Linen Labe, Syria Limburded Lace Hankersharis. Latine Review and Tape healered do and the Line Brown which and covered Booketed do andre and Gertlemen's right and colored Bouleted do

"Land by Librarhed and brown Table, Disperand Damask,
small, medium and expressive Damask Table Civilia.

Naphres and Dollies.

VALENTINE CRENSHAW & CO.

Minch 18 No. 99, corner Broad, 9th and Capitol Streets

7 1: GINIA.—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Count

Court of Louise county, on the 5th day of July, 1852:

Poinski P. Porter, administrator of William Turner, deceased.

Plaintiff:

the said defendant is not a resident or the said discovery planetif by mis attorney, if is ordered that the said discovery there within one meath after due publication of this or placer here within one meath after due publication of this or

NORTH C ROLINA \*RAVELLERS wishing to reach the Western part of N. Caron not are informed that the Rateuch and Gaston Rail Road has contract arts heavy from and formed and with first class passenger are and time Mesers. Band & Donn's line of four house coachesometrs with its at Rateigh, running duly though to Charlotte ometre with its at Rateigh, running duly though to Charlotte.

13 EART'S PATENT COFFEE POTS.—1 2.3 known article is so ond to no other coffee put that is making off eclear, strong and quick senting, an equal the family that have used them will not use any other; they are TANDLE WICKS, &c -Candle Wicks, Cotton and Hemp

No 16, Pearl Street

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. RICHMOND, MARCH 17, 1853.
TOBACCO, - W. have no change to notice in prices.

market is very active for all grades. The breaks are large and they show no improvement in the general quality of a bacco. Some very good and fine new Tobacco to \$12.75 to \$15; very fine would bring higher prices. N. M. MARTIN & Co. Sales of Tobacco by N. M. MARTIN & Co. 4 W. W. 2 chaux, 1 hhd. at 8, 1 at 8 62 and 2 at 10 62; 2 Jacon 2 chaux, 89 62 and 9 57; 1 J. Dovie, 6 75; 3 Wm. Hayes, 10 5 50 and 5 60; 1 B. P. Evens, 5 13; 14 at 10 5 50 and 5 60; 1 B. P. Evens, 5 13; 1 J. Dovie, 6 75; 3 Wm. Hayes, 1 J. Dovie, 6 75; 5 10, 5 50 and 5 60; I H P. Evans, 5 10; I R H H in 6, 6 75; I estate H V. Hudgens, 5 60; I R H T 1 70; 1 C. G. Jones, 9; 1 G. W. Pearson, 6 75; Inick, 6 25; 2 A. D. Williams, 4 50 and 5; 6 J. A 5 lugs at 5, and 1 leaf, 7 50; 2 T. N. F. Alsten, 6 65 and 5; 1 G. L. Bullock, 5; 1 Mrs. N. Bullock, 5; 2 W. D. Jugs, 6 and 7 25; 2 David Wade, 5 60 and 13; 1 hh; a 5 FLOUR-Receipts this week have been quite light. 8, have been made at \$4.87 %; some holders asking \$5.

WHEAT-Good Red \$1 20; good White \$1 25; the lots command more; Interior lots 90 a 100 cts. T J. PEYTON CORN-Sales at 60 a 62% ets.

CORN MEAL-70 cents per bushel for country. M. OATS-37% a 40 cts, per bushel. BACON - Mountain cured hog round, 9% a 10 cents; Corred hog round, 10% a 11; good old Western and Ba

more cored sides, S a S ; Shoulders 5 a S; Hams from [2] 13%; New Bacon, Sides 9% a 9% cts., dull; Shoulders Sa cts.: John 7 a 75 cts. BUTTER-Goshen, 16 a 20 cts., Mountain, 16 a 18 cts me poorer sorts, not suitable for table use, are sold as lo 12 a 15 ets.; Roll from 18 a 20 ets. CANDLE's -Tailow 13 cts.; Hall's and Jackson's page

14; Adamantine 25 a 26; Mitchell's pitent 31 a 33; Spi COFFEE - We quote Rio 98 a 10: Lagovra 10 a 10s scarce; Java II v a 12x; Mocha 14; Cape SA a 9 cts COLTON -94 a 10 cts. COAL -Victimia II a 13 cts., on board, good Mixed Fig.

and Lump; Smith's II ets.; Ambracite is only sold at a tail rates—for load of 2000 lbs \$5% to \$6; per ton of 22; FISH - Mackets I Nos 1 and 2-none of any consequenin market; No. 3, \$75. No. N. C. Herrings in first many. Nova Scotti end Herrings, No. 1, 5 a 5 v; No. 2, 4 v; Gra-

LIQUORS - Whiskey, Richmond rectified, 25% cents case

Tuscaloosa 35 to 37%; Cincinnati, rectified, 25% cts., ve scarce; Old Family Rye 45; Mountain 60 a 65; Brand scarce; Old Family Rye 45; Mountain 60 a 65; Brand common Indication, 33 to 37; Brandy, common 4th Proof, to 40 ers each; Brandy-Olard Donny's \$2 to 83 50; Enessy \$2 t to \$1; Pinet & Co., \$12 to \$3; Apple 37 to 6 cents. Gin—American common, 30 to 31 cents; Hollar \$1 to 51 20. N. E. Ram 31 to 32 ets.

LIVE STOCK—(J. Shock's Report)—Beef Cattle, seawight, \$3 25 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$2 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command more; Hope 51 to \$4 25; extra lat will command will be \$4 25 to \$4 25; extra lat will command will be \$4 25 to \$4 25; extra lat will command will be \$4 25 to \$4 25; extra lat will command will be \$4 25 to \$4 25; extra lat will command will be \$4 25 to \$4 25; extra lat will oright, \$5,23 to 54 cs; extra an equality, (S; Sheep, \$1 \$ a \$3 \$ nett, as in quality, IRON-Pig \$33 a \$40 per ton; Swedes \$100; Tredegaran English refined \$100; Common English \$55; up country b

LARD-The market for this article continues very 4s. In barrels it is worth 10% a 11 ets. in kees 11 a 11% ets. LEATHER—Sole, good stamp, from 16% a 20 ets per lemeged from 12 to 16 ets. LIME—Not much demand; sales from store \$1.31; to

MOLASSES - N. O. in barrets, very superior, 29 a 30 c. Caba Molasses 23 a 23%; Sugar House, in barrels 21; 22 etc; Porto Ruo, in hogsheads, 28 to 29 etc; Porto Ru in tierces, 28 to 29 etc; Sugar House Syrup, in barrels, 4 common do 21 a 25 ets. NAILS—Held at 5% to 6 cents, and firm STEEL-American Blistered \$110 per ton, SUGARS-No P. R. of any consequence in market an

portations nominal. We quote Porto Rico 5x a 6x; nev rop New Orleans 4x a 6. Cuba nominal 5 a 5x; Refine. and 9 a 9 a ; Crushed 8 a 9 Powdered 8 a 9 ; Coffee Suga SOAP-Turpentine 3N a 7N ets.; Fancy colored 12 to

334; Herd's Grass 80 cents; Flaxscod; is scarce at 81 CORRESPONDENCE. Fro JAMES EVANS, Fag. Str. As the protonged tilines of assists. Mayor residers it certain that he will may be suite.

J. B. Segel Win. Salmon Thes. L. Anglas J. C. Rice Samil B. Woodward J. W. McKiel Win Taylor R. W. Gooth Chas. H. Langley Moses Goold R. M. Mides P. Bergamin W II Ho Star Pariney
Win K. Walist
Bennett & Borns
Pemberton & Br
Smith & Marvin
Michell & Tyler
H. C. Hicks
C. K. Chapin
E. B. Chiles
Ro G. Allen
Labn Witelst Jr
R. Y. Zummarna

R. M. Zummerma A. L. Eibert J. T. Page D. H. London G. Z. Miles L. Taylor d. A. Galiahar Tinsley & Bryant Ang. Adderson

CUN AND RIPLE MARIES AND GUE SMITH.

UN AND RIPLE MARIES AND GUE SMITH.

ING -THOMAS II TARER, No. 126 Main street a possible for Governor Storet, is now tolky progrand to make in "Halles have stocked, aftered into Percu-ston, and repend of plants to all year and and warmfeld to give a restantion, all terms of the article and parameters are starting all the TARER, so will known to the Spating world in the fact.

Narch 18-30.

REEDF & FOX, have, this day, territord by or

March 15

SHOT-7 a 71s ets per 16.

SALT-Liverpool fine per suck \$1.50 affoat and \$1.5 a store; Ground Alain \$1.30 a \$1.35.

PLASTER-Sales Lump \$5 per ton at Whart, 5 % at E. , supply good; Callined 1 h a \$2 per tbl; Richa SEEDS-Clover Seed \$6 50 per bushel; Timothy \$35

Front and Preserve Business, charges Water

March 15

Sperm, Source Candies—for sale by
EDMUND, DAVENPORT & CO.